## **EXHIBIT 21**

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               IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                   SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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     FRANKLIN BUONO,
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                                      )
          Plaintiff,
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                                      ) CIVIL ACTION NO.
     v.
                                        7:17-CV-05915-PMH-LMS
 5
     POSEIDON AIR SYSTEMS, VICTORY
     AUTO STORE, INC., VICTORY AUTO )
 6
     STORES, INC. d/b/a POSEIDON
 7
     AIR SYSTEMS, WORTHINGTON
                                      )
     INDUSTRIES, INC. AND TYCO
                                      )
     PRODUCTS LP,
 8
 9
          Defendants.
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11
     TYCO FIRE PRODUCTS LP,
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          Third-Party Plaintiff,
                                      )
13
     v.
14
     OPRANDY'S FIRE & SAFETY INC.
15
          Third-Party Defendant.
                                      )
16
17
               Remote Videoconference Deposition of
                     ERIC J. BOELHOUWER, PH.D.
18
                           July 21, 2020
19
                             11:02 a.m.
               1360 Peachtree Street, NE, Suite 1150
20
                         Atlanta, Georgia
21
                By Marcia Arberman, RPR, CCR B-1059
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25
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19	Sale and Sal
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21	
22	
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	Page 4
1	ERIC J. BOELHOUWER, Ph.D.,
2	having appeared remotely before me, having been first
3	duly sworn, was deposed and testified as follows:
4	EXAMINATION
5	BY MR. KIRKPATRICK:
6	Q Good morning, Dr. Boelhouwer.
7	A Good morning.
8	Q My name is James Kirkpatrick, and I
9	represent Tyco Fire Products. My colleague
10	Daniel Whitely is on as well.
11	Could you just state your full name and
12	address for the record?
13	A Eric John Boelhouwer, 10 what is it?
L <b>4</b>	1360 Peachtree Street, Suite 1150, Atlanta, Georgia
15	30307.
16	Q And, sir, you testified under oath before;
17	right?
18	A Yes, sir.
19	Q Okay. If at any time you don't understand a
20	question that I'm asking, I just ask you to tell me
21	either to clarify it or rephrase. Otherwise, I'll
22	assume that you understand the question. Does that
23	sound good?
24	A Yes, sir.
25	Q Okay. Is there any reason that you can't

Page 5 1 testify truthfully today or understand the oath that 2 you're under? 3 Α No, sir. Separate from the process of preparing your 4 0 5 report, what did you do to prepare for your testimony today? 6 7 I reviewed the additional depositions that I received -- have been received since the time of my 8 9 And I reviewed my file and the materials 10 listed in my report. And I had maybe a couple 11 conversations with Tara Fappiano. 12 I will say something that we found out over 13 these remote depos, is that talking over each other is 14 super-hard on the court reporter. So I'll try not to 15 talk over you, and I just ask that you also try not to 16 talk over me. 17 So without getting into the details of the 18 conversations with Ms. Fappiano, can you just tell me 19 when those were and how long they lasted? 20 We had one last Friday for approximately Α 21 45 minutes, one this morning for maybe five minutes. 22 Q Okay. Was anyone else on the line for those 23 conversations? 24 Α No, sir. 25 Other than Ms. Fappiano, have you discussed Q

	Page 6
1	this deposition or preparing for this deposition with
2	anyone else?
3	A No, sir.
4	Q Okay. And you mentioned the deposition
5	transcripts and the material listed in your report and
6	your report. Other than the things that I just said,
7	did you review anything else in preparing for your
8	deposition?
9	A Just the materials listed for my report and
10	the materials that would have been received for the
11	deposition since the time of my report. That's all I
12	can recall as I sit here.
13	Q Okay. And do you recall which deposition
14	transcripts you reviewed?
15	A We received Coelho Juliano and two volumes
16	of Taranto.
17	Q Okay. Now, Dr is it Boelhouwer?
18	A Yes, sir, Boelhouwer.
19	Q Great. Now, Dr. Boelhouwer, if you could,
20	do you have Exhibit Share open?
21	A Yes.
22	Q Okay. And if you look in the Marked
23	Exhibits folder, I premarked a couple of exhibits. Do
24	you see that?
25	A Yes, sir.

	Page 7
1	(Marked for identification, Exhibit 1.)
2	BY MR. KIRKPATRICK:
3	Q Okay. If you could click on Exhibit 1 for
4	me. This is your resume?
5	A Yes, sir. It appears to be a copy of my
6	current CV and my testimony list.
7	Q Okay, great.
8	And you said this is the most up-to-date
9	version of this
10	A Yes, sir.
11	Q which is updated in March of 2019?
12	A Yes, sir.
13	Q Okay. Would you consider it up-to-date?
L <b>4</b>	A I probably need to add a new entry to it
15	with regard to my volunteer activities, professional
16	activities. I've just recently been appointed to be
17	the committee chair for the ANSI Z535.7 standard for
18	visual communications, which is under development. So
19	I do need to make an entry for that.
20	Q Okay. Are any of the things that you would
21	need to add to this CV relevant to the opinions that
22	you have provided in your report?
23	A No, sir.
24	Q Okay. Did you add or subtract anything from
25	your CV because you were retained for this case?

	Page 8
1	A No, sir.
2	Q Okay. Do you maintain any other versions of
3	your CV, or do you just have the one that you use for
4	everything?
5	A I mean, I update it periodically, and then I
6	mark the updated version. There may be some older
7	versions out there prior to March 2019.
8	Q Okay. But you just have one current version
9	of your resume?
10	A Yes, sir. Just one version of my CV that I
11	use for all matters.
12	Q Okay, great.
13	I notice that your CV does not contain I
14	<pre>don't know if I missed it your employment history;</pre>
15	is that right?
16	A No. I don't have an entry for that.
17	Q Okay. Is there a reason for that, or just
18	you don't include it?
19	A I just haven't historically. I probably
20	should. I can go through it briefly, if you'd like.
21	Q Sure. Let's start after you graduated in
22	1998 from Georgia Institute of Technology. What job
23	did you have after that?
24	A Sure. I went into a professional
25	development program from BASF Corporation. I

Page 9 1 incorporated three rotational assignments. One was in 2 corporate engineering in Asheville, North Carolina. 3 One was a product stewardship in New Jersey. And then 4 I did a training role in a refinery steam cracker that 5 was under production in Port Arthur, Texas. Following those rotational assignments that 6 7 lasted about 18 months, give or take a little bit, I moved to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and I was a Process 8 9 Engineer I for PolyTHF and THF, which is manufacturing 10 chemicals, industrial chemicals. And then from there I -- let's see. 11 12 transitioned into Year 2, I believe, in that same 13 role. In Year 3 I think I was in the S-MOIPA plant. 14 And then I was in specialty amines after that. So it 15 was all very closely geographically -- the plants are 16 adjacent to each other, but it was just different 17 responsibilities for different chemical manufacturing. 18 And then I left the BASF Corporation to go 19 to Auburn to pursue my Ph.D. 20 And what year was that that you left? Q 21 That was the end of 2006. Α 22 Q Okay. So you were there from '98 to '06? 23 It would be January of '99 to November of Α 24 '06. Now, in the rotational assignments 25 Q Okay.

that you described, can you just generally discuss more what those rotations entailed?

A Sure. My first rotational assignment was in corporate engineering just outside of Asheville,

North Carolina. And I was doing detailed design engineering for a chemical plant that was to be built at the Geismar facility.

My next rotational assignment was in product stewardship in New Jersey at the BASF headquarters at the time. It was in Mount Olive, New Jersey. And that primarily involved Materials Safety Data Sheets, as they were known at the time; product labeling for all the products for the chemicals division; and then doing training regarding some potential regulatory issues for distributors and other buyers of some certain subchemicals that we were manufacturing at that time.

Third is a training assignment related to training operators as it related to a new steam cracker was going to be -- was under construction. It came on line in Port Arthur, Texas. So in the period of time during construction before the operators can start running the plant, there is about a year that they are undergoing a period of training to make sure that they are trained to operate the facility.

Page 11 And then after that you discussed 0 Engineering Levels I, II, and III. So are you a licensed engineer? Α I am not a professional engineer. No, sir. Okay. Can you just describe what -- because 0 I haven't heard of that before, the Engineering I, II, and III, what the difference between those are. So they're generally just roles in Α Sure. the manufacturing plant with regard to the day-to-day production of chemicals as it relates to, you know, making sure the raw material is there, following up on the management of change, keeping up with production, making sure the shipments are going out. It's just the day-to-day of running the chemical plant, making sure you're producing the chemicals all set for the customer. 0 Okay. So you got your MBA while you were working full-time; is that right? Α Yes, sir. Okay. And then you went to, as you mentioned, Auburn in 2006. Can you just describe what's involved in obtaining an industrial and systems engineering degree? So starting in January of 2007, I started Α

taking classes regarding process safety, occupational

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safety, ergonomics. There's a core set of classes regarding industrial engineering that they wanted us to fulfill so you have a sufficient basis in industrial engineering in addition to what your subspecialty is, mine being human factors, ergonomics, occupational safety. So there's kind of both of those things going on at the same time.

Also, in addition to that, Auburn is part of an education resource center under NIOSH, which funded my doctoral studies. So my doctoral fellowship is paid for by NIOSH. But that was a joint program between Auburn and University of Alabama Birmingham where Auburn is responsible for certain aspects of the program and UAB is responsible for other aspects of the program. And there was also an expectation I would also take classes at UAB as well for epidemiology and a few other topics.

- Q Okay. And were you a full-time student from January of 2007 until you received your Ph.D.?
- A Yes, sir, full-time student. During that time I did have an internship at Dorris and Associates as well.
- Q Okay. And then after you received your Ph.D., where did you work after that?
  - A I came onboard with Dorris and Associates

Page 13 1 full-time at the same time I finished my doctoral 2 program. 3 0 Okay. Have you done litigation consulting 4 since you started at Doris and Associates? 5 Α Primarily assisting with litigation consulting earlier on and then having my own 6 7 retentions after a couple of years and also doing a fair number of non-litigation projects over the last 8 9 ten years as well. 10 Okay. What percentage of your time over the 11 last ten years would you say has been devoted to 12 litigation consulting as opposed to the non-litigation 13 projects you mentioned? 14 Α Approximately 70 percent of my time is 15 litigation related, and 30 percent is non-litigation 16 related. 17 And has that been pretty steady throughout 18 the last ten years? 19 I think that's pretty fair. That's been Α 20 relatively stable over the last ten years. 21 Okay. And what type of non-litigation projects do you do? 22 23 Primarily for manufacturers of chemicals or Α 24 consumer products or, really, any variety of products, 25 whether it's industrial or consumer products,

generally related to the warnings and instructions and safety communications provided by those manufacturers for their products.

It can be Safety Data Sheets. It can be product labeling, owner's manuals. In an automotive context, it generally relates to on-product labels or owner's manuals for different manufacturers.

Q And then in terms of the areas where you do litigation consulting, can you describe what types of cases those are?

A Generally, the cases cover occupational safety, human-product interaction, ergonomics. You know, we generally use the term "human factors" as it relates to the human-product interaction. So those are generally the areas that I opine about.

Q Do the cases always involve products, as in -- is the question generally, in the cases that you consult on, whether a product had adequate or appropriate labels?

A I would think that's a fair percentage of it. In an automotive incident, there may be more of a human factors perception-reaction time question or a brake force question. So there would be some subset of my cases that may not always have a product literature component. But, generally, it's around the

Page 15 1 warning and instructions related to the product. 2 Do you have a rough idea of what percentage 3 of cases involve what you just described, with a product and some kind of warning issue? 4 5 Α I really don't. I would think it's certainly more than 50 percent, but I wouldn't know 6 7 how to estimate it, how much more over 50 percent. Okay. And of the litigation consulting that 8 Q 9 you do, what percentage is for the plaintiff as 10 opposed to the defense? 11 Approximately 30 percent for plaintiffs and 12 approximately 70 percent for the defense. 13 0 And has that been consistent throughout the 14 last ten years? 15 Α Probably pretty consistent over the last ten 16 vears. 17 0 Okay. With respect to this case when were 18 you first retained? 19 That's a good question. Α Let's see. We 20 opened the file in December of 2019. I can't recall 21 my first contact from the law firm. 22 Q What month did you say? I'm sorry. 23 December is when we opened the file. Α 24 Q Okay. And do you recall who first contacted 25 you?

	Page 16
1	A That's a great question. It was a young
2	man, a gentleman. I can't recall his name.
3	Q Okay. Have you ever worked with
4	Ms. Fappiano's law firm, Haworth, Barber & Gerstman,
5	before this case?
6	A Yes, sir.
7	Q How many times?
8	A More than two; less than five.
9	Q Okay. Do you recall what those cases were
10	generally about?
11	A Consumer product-related injuries.
12	Q And was your role to opine on
13	warnings-related issues?
14	A On warnings-related issues, yes, sir.
15	Q And did you offer a written report in all of
16	those cases?
17	A I don't recall. I think some of them were
18	in state court. So I don't recall that we issued
19	written reports in all those matters.
20	Q Okay. Do you recall specifically one way or
21	the other, or you're not sure?
22	A I can't recall as I sit here. Is it
23	possible I wrote a report for one of those? Maybe,
24	but I just don't recall.
25	Q Okay. Did you provide testimony in all of

Page 17 1 those cases? 2 I don't think any of them proceeded to the 3 point of deposition. I think they settled after 4 disclosures of reports. 5 Since being retained for this case, have you been retained by Ms. Fappiano's law firm 6 7 since? 8 I don't believe so, no, sir. 9 0 Okav. When you were retained, what was your 10 understanding of your assignment in this case? 11 To review materials with regard to potential 12 criticisms with regard to the safety communications as 13 they relate to the subject cylinder. 14 0 Did your understanding of your Okay. 15 assignment in this case change at any point? 16 I think generally it was around the safety 17 communications for the subject test cylinder. 18 0 But did your understanding of what your 19 assignment was in this case change from the time you 20 were retained to now? 21 I don't recall having a specific 22 conversation about my assignment changing, no, sir. 23 Okay. And you are being -- or I should say 0 24 that Dorris and Associates is charging for your time 25 at your hourly rate?

	Page 18
1	A Yes, sir.
2	Q And what rate is that?
3	A I believe it's \$240 an hour.
4	Q Okay. And is that the rate that you use for
5	all consulting?
6	A Yes, sir. For all file material review,
7	deposition testimony and trial testimony, yes, sir.
8	Q And is that the rate that you use for all
9	clients regardless of the type of case or the type
10	of for a non-litigation type of project?
11	A Well, non-litigation can be a variety of
12	different ways we structure those contracts.
13	Typically, the clients like to have a fixed number
14	they're working off of. So we'll just propose a fixed
15	fee for the non-litigation projects. At times they
16	are hourly, and I do use my same hourly rate.
17	My rate did increase in January of 2020.
18	But since this file was opened in December, we're
19	using my old 2019 rate for this matter.
20	Q Okay. And how many hours have you worked on
21	this case so far, roughly?
22	A I don't really have a good estimate of that.
23	I'd say probably more than 40, but I wouldn't know how
24	many more.
25	Q Okay. Do you know again estimating

Page 19 1 how many hours you've spent preparing your report? 2 Α Approximately, of those 40, I'd say maybe ten of those hours, somewhere in that -- maybe less. 3 4 0 And how many hours did you spend Okay. 5 preparing for this deposition? Probably about six hours. 6 7 And other than preparing your report and preparing for the deposition, what other things have 8 9 you done to work on this case? 10 Α Reviewing the file materials listed in my 11 report, reading the depositions, reading standards 12 that have been referenced by others, and the standards 13 that I added as well. 14 And just so we're clear, those are 0 Okay. 15 reviews that were not done in preparation for this 16 deposition? 17 Α I probably went back to some of those 18 standards after reviewing the Juliano and the Coelho 19 reports just to make sure that -- just to refresh 20 myself on the parts of the standards they're 21 referencing and what I'm referencing as well. 22 Q Okay. And of the depositions that you 23 mentioned, was that in preparation for the deposition, 24 or was that before? 25 I did review the Coelho and the Juliano

Page 20 1 transcripts in the last week. 2 But I guess my question is, do you Okay. 3 include that in your six hours that you spent 4 preparing for the deposition? 5 Α Probably not, no. I would say that was separate from those six hours. 6 7 Do you have an ownership interest in Okav. Dorris and Associates? 8 9 Α I do not. 10 0 Looking back at your CV -- and I Okay. 11 quess it's really two documents. So I'm looking at 12 the last page of Exhibit 1. It is the previous four 13 years of deposition and trial testimony that you have 14 Is this list up-to-date? 15 Α Yes, I believe so. The last deposition I 16 gave was in March. 17 Okay. And does this -- and you don't need 18 to review every line, but is this generally, as far as 19 you know, a complete and accurate list of the 20 deposition and trial testimony that you've given over 21 the last four years? 22 Α That's my understanding. That would be a 23 complete and accurate list based on my recollection as 24 I sit here. 25 Over the course of your career, how 0 Okay.

	Page 21
1	many times would you estimate that you have given
2	testimony at trial as an expert?
3	A Two times. They're both listed on the
4	testimony list.
5	Q Okay. And then what about for deposition
6	testimony?
7	A I haven't added up the ones that are on this
8	list and probably a handful have rolled off, so I
9	would estimate between 40 and 50, I believe.
10	Q Okay. And how many cases would you estimate
11	that you have submitted a written report but not
12	provided testimony?
13	A I don't have an estimate for that. I don't
14	know.
15	Q More than 50? Less than 50? Or you just
16	have no idea?
17	A Probably more than a hundred. But that's
18	not I can't go back and count that, so I don't know
19	how to estimate that.
20	Q Sure. Has a Court ever disqualified you as
21	an expert or excluded your opinions in whole or in
22	part?
23	A My recollection is twice portions of my
24	opinions have been limited, but my qualifications were
25	not challenged in those matters.

Page 22 1 0 What's the first one where you recall Okay. 2 that happening? 3 Α The first one was in federal court in 4 Wisconsin. It's not on this list because it happened 5 prior to -- it was more than four years ago. that's one example. The other one -- let's see. 6 The 7 other one is in state court in Arizona. And it was January of this year. Part of my opinions were 8 limited. 9 10 Okay. And for that federal case in 11 Wisconsin, do you recall the names of the parties? 12 Α It was consolidated at the time, so there 13 was eight different plaintiffs that -- I had written 14 reports on behalf of the eight different plaintiffs, 15 and they were all versus Electrolux. And it was 16 involving an electric -- electric or gas clothes 17 dryers of different configurations. 18 Q Okay. And then same thing for the Arizona 19 case: Do you recall the names -- oh, it's on here; 20 right? 21 I'm trying to find it. It's kind of Α Yeah. 22 small here. Let's see. It's halfway down. Mendoza 23 versus State of Arizona. 24 Q Okay. 25 Α The deposition was in 2017.

Page 23 1 0 In the cases where you've consulted 2 other than this one, have any of them involved the fire protection industry? 3 I had one matter for a fire truck 4 Α 5 manufacturer. Okay. Are there any other ones? 6 7 Α That's all I can recall as I sit here. Okay. And do you recall what the issue was 8 Q in the fire truck manufacturer case? 9 10 Α It regarded the human-product interaction of 11 using the levers to control the platform on the 12 ladder. 13 Okay. Did it involve warnings? 14 Α Yes, sir. Warnings, instructions, training. 15 Yes, sir. 16 Okay. And so -- okay. How about cases 0 17 involving compressed gas cylinders? 18 Α I had one non-litigation project regarding 19 compressed gas cylinders. I can't recall any, others 20 litigation-related projects, as I sit here 21 specifically. 22 0 Okay. What was that non-litigation project? 23 You're probably aware in the last couple 24 years that cryotherapy is a business that is out 25 So one of the cryotherapy manufacturers is

	Page 24
1	local here in Atlanta, so they asked me to review
2	their warnings and instructions for their cryotherapy
3	units for the product they're selling and
4	distributing.
5	Q Okay. And when did you conduct that review?
6	A Probably 2018 into 2019.
7	Q Okay. Do you recall what type of cylinder
8	that was?
9	A I believe those are all carbon dioxide,
10	liquid CO2.
11	Q Do you recall the pressures involved in
12	those cylinders?
13	A Not specifically, no.
14	Q Do you recall the amount of liquid or matter
15	inside of those cylinders?
16	A They're large. For dealing with dealers,
17	they're probably at least a hundred gallons; maybe
18	more.
19	(Marked for identification, Exhibit 2.)
20	BY MR. KIRKPATRICK:
21	Q Okay. Now, if you can look at Exhibit 2.
22	And when you have it open, if you can just scroll
23	through and confirm that this is the report that you
24	prepared for this case.
25	A Yes, sir. It appears to be the report.

Page 25 1 It's -- my entire report would also encompass my CV 2 and my testimony list, but we already reviewed those 3 as Exhibit 1. So, yeah, this looks to be a copy of my 4 report up through page 11. 5 Okay. Did anybody assist you in writing this report? 6 7 Α No, sir. Okay. And we mentioned the other experts 8 Q 9 whose deposition testimony that you've reviewed. 10 you recall reviewing the written report for the other 11 experts in this case? 12 Α The written reports of the experts that I 13 reviewed are listed in my file materials here. 14 And as relevant here, I understand 0 Okay. 15 that your areas of expertise are warnings -- sorry. 16 Well, I'll finish the question -- are warnings and 17 communications pertaining to warnings and safety 18 communications. Do I have that right? 19 Α Generally, yes. Safety communications 20 regarding warning and instructions, yes, sir. 21 Okay. So what I was going to say is I'll 22 just try to go through your report roughly in order, 23 but just let me know if you're ever not sure where I 24 am because I've been known to jump around a bit. 25 Α Sure.

Q I'm reading this from page 1: "Warnings and communications pertaining to warnings and safety communications." Are those three different things, so warnings, communications pertaining to warnings, and safety communications?

A That sentence probably could have used a little more editing, but yeah. Yes. It's really warnings and safety communications regarding product literature, so...

Q Okay. Can you just describe briefly the difference between those two things, warnings and then the safety communications?

A Sure. So usually typically for a lot of products, there's going to be a significant amount of product literature, but not all of it is safety related. There may be some instructions to the user with regard to performing certain steps or tasks, but that may not have a safety implication related to their safe interaction and use of the product.

So it's just an encompassing of all of the communications that would generally be received by the user from the manufacturer.

Q Okay. And am I right that you are not offering opinions based on expertise in workplace safety?

Page 27 1 Α Not in this matter, no, sir. 2 Okay. Or expertise on the fire protection 3 industry specifically? I think some of my opinions, to try to 4 Α 5 address the criticisms of Mr. Juliano or Mr. Coelho, may have reviewed some of those standards, but I don't 6 7 recall specifically citing any of those in my report. Okay. So my question more generally is, do 8 Q 9 you consider yourself an expert in the fire protection 10 industry? I certainly have reviewed and used NFPA 11 12 standards as it relates to other matters. I just 13 didn't cite any specific NFPA standards in my report 14 for this matter. 15 But in terms of the practices and Okay. 16 standards that apply to the fire protection industry, 17 do you consider yourself an expert in that specifically? 18 19 I think there's probably a subset of those Α 20 as it relates to the warnings and safety 21 communications aspect of standards as it relates to 22 fire protection or other NFPA standards generally 23 regarding what safety communications to the end user 24 would be both for litigation and non-litigation

circumstances.

Q Okay. On page 2 you note that during your professional work experience, you have led safety reviews for industrial processes. What are safety reviews for industrial processes?

A Sure. So when I was working at BASF Corporation, part of the safety reviews for the facilities are -- you perform a process hazard analysis. And then that process hazard analysis is reviewed periodically, my recollection is every four or five years, approximately, just to make sure whatever modifications you made at the plant during that time are still covered by the process hazard analysis.

So you had an opportunity to look at the whole safety system for the facility, from the raw materials to the finished product and all of the potential hazards within the plant. So it's quite an endeavor to perform that activity as it relates to an industrial chemical manufacturing facility. It usually took me two months to do those reviews.

Q Okay. And so is that -- those safety reviews took place over the seven years when you were in manufacturing plants for industrial chemicals?

A Generally, yes, sir, yeah. So that would be during the time when I was at BASF Corporation for the

facilities that I was working in at that time. If the opportunity came up or it was time on the cycle for their PHA to be reviewed, we'd perform that review.

- Q And what years were those?
- A I would say that -- I can't pinpoint specific years, but probably at least three full-blown reviews, PHA reviews, in the seven years; possibly more.
- Q Okay. Sorry. I meant, what were the seven years?
- A Sorry. That was during my period of employment with BASF Corporation, so not necessarily as of January 1999 but probably starting in fall of 2000 through the end of 2006.
- Q Okay. How long -- you mentioned three different reviews. How long does each review take?
- A The way that we generally did them is we would try to spend a fixed period of time, maybe a week or two weeks, conducting the bulk of the review and then trying to follow up on that over the next couple of months. So it could just be a couple of weeks. Generally, they stretched over months just because it was hard to coordinate everybody's schedules to get everybody back together.

And, of course, you didn't have the benefits

of teleworking like we do here. So people had to physically come to the site. There was a period of time they were bringing in people from off site to help facilitate those reviews. So it was a lot of moving parts.

Q Okay. And I apologize if you already said this. What chemicals were involved in these plants?

A So that's quite a list. So the initial plants that I went into brought in 1,4-Butanediol and then converted that into an arranged structure called tetrahydrofuran. And then at the same time we would sell tetrahydrofuran commercially and then -- but the bulk of that product went into manufacturing polytetrahydrofuran.

So you're polymerizing the tetrahydrofuran molecules to different molecular weights. And you would know that as a component of spandex. So the products that you have that have spandex in them contain this polymer.

Q Okay. I'm sure Marcia really enjoyed that.

And so are all of those chemicals for spandex that were at these industrial plants, or that's just one application?

A That was just my first maybe year-and-a-half, two years at the facility. And then

I went to work in a plant that primarily did corn herbicide. So they were manufacturing a particular corn herbicide in Beaumont, Texas. And it was going to cost \$100 million to debottleneck the plant.

So as an alternative, we built a very special chemical plant in Louisiana, which separated the optically active from the optically inactive amines. So we separated the right enantiomer from the left enantiomer. And that allowed us to effectively make twice as much herbicide at the chemical plant because all of the optically active component, the S-MOIPA, is the active ingredient in biological systems reform.

So we could effectively make twice as much corn herbicide if we only put through the S-MOIPA as opposed to putting through a blend of the RS-MOIPA.

And then I transferred from there over to a multiproduct in the east plant running High-Pressure 1 and High-Pressure 2. So that involved taking in a variety of different raw materials, reacting them with several different catalysts, and then using primarily anhydrous ammonia to make amines. And that was another business that was involved in the production of those chemicals as well.

Q Much appreciated on that.

	Page 32
1	MR. KIRKPATRICK: Thank you, Marcia.
2	BY MR. KIRKPATRICK:
3	Q This hopefully will be a little bit easier
4	on Marcia.
5	You are, I understand, an affiliate
6	professor at Auburn?
7	A I believe so, yeah. I think that's still
8	current. I think that should be winding down here
9	shortly.
10	Q And what do you mean by "winding down"?
11	A I've done that for approximately eight, nine
12	years. So I think it's time to move on.
13	Q Sure.
14	Is that essentially an adjunct professor
15	role?
16	A It's really more of a support role where we
17	discuss our scientific research that we're doing here
18	with the faculty there and the faculty at UAB and try
19	to provide support for each others' research
20	generally.
21	Q Do you teach any courses I should say, as
22	an affiliate professor, do you teach any courses?
23	A No. I have not taught any courses as an
24	affiliate professor.
25	Q Okay. And you've mentioned before and I

Page 33 1 see here that you serve on several American National 2 Standard Institutes Z535 subcommittees. What are your 3 responsibilities on those subcommittees? On the .3, .4, .5, .6 subcommittees, I'm 4 Α 5 just a committee member. For the new .7 standard that will be coming out, I'm the sub-chair for the .7 6 7 standard, for digital media. And as a committee member, essentially what 8 Q 9 does that entail, being a committee member? 10 Α There's meetings every couple years. 11 Historically, they've been yearly, but more recently 12 they've been a little more infrequent with regard to 13 reviewing standards, considering change proposals, and 14 keeping the standards up-to-date and kind of reviewing 15 the standards as they relate to the current 16 literature, whatever changes may need to be made as 17 time moves forward. Okay. So will you actually propose the 18 Q 19 changes, or you review the proposals and -- both? Or 20 something else? 21 Generally review the proposals and discuss 22 them at committee. And that could be full committee 23 with all the subcommittee members for all the 24 different standards who have chosen to attend the 25 meeting, or it could be via an email where it could be

a specific change request for us.

If there's a global change, usually it's discussed in person at a meeting. If it's a very finite specific change for a specific standard, generally it's done within the subcommittee. That can be done via email or teleconference.

Q Okay. And I understand that these subcommittees promulgate voluntary consensus standards concerning safety information. Given that these standards are voluntary, what's the practical effect of promulgating these standards?

A To try to provide a uniform visual system for hazard communication in the United States. So they've been adopted by a variety of different industries over time, whether formally through adoption through a UL standard or some other type of standard or government regulations in some instances.

They're commonly referred to in litigation as criticism by the plaintiffs if you don't follow a standard. So manufacturers generally try to comport with standards as it relates to their products to effectively communicate their hazard communication.

Q Okay. Aside from this case, in the course of your professional experience, have you ever dealt with pre-engineered fire suppression systems before?

Page 35 1 Α I don't believe so, no, sir. 2 And we discussed the case involving Okay. 3 cryogenic -- although I don't remember if that was a 4 case or not. Other than that that we discussed, are 5 there any other experiences that you've had related to compressed gas cylinders? 6 7 Probably some propane cylinders, propane use for consumers, whether it's a smaller cylinder or a 8 9 propane cylinder at someone's home or, you know, the 10 larger tanks that you may find at someone's home. 11 That's what I can recall sitting here right now. 12 But you can recall specifically what 13 those assignments were? 14 Α What those assignments were, sir, as it --15 well, for the propane it relates to the warnings and 16 safety communications from the manufacturer of the 17 cylinder to the end user. 18 Okay. And was that a litigation matter? 19 Α Yes, sir. I've got at least one current 20 litigation matter in that regard, yes, sir. 21 Okay. And you said you've also had past 22 litigation matters involving propane cylinders? 23 I believe so, yes, sir. Α 24 Q Okay. And do you recall, from those cases 25 or from the active case, what types of cylinders those

Page 36 1 And by that I mean, what governed their 2 construction? 3 My recollection is that there's ASTM Α 4 standards regarding the construction, but the physical 5 construction of the cylinders wouldn't be my area of 6 expertise, so... 7 Aside from what we've discussed with Okay. respect to compressed gas cylinders, do you have any 8 9 professional experience with compressed gas systems? 10 Α We talked about my non-litigation consulting 11 work for the cryotherapy units. There's that. We 12 talked about the propane cylinders litigation. I 13 can't specifically recall any others. 14 And those cases that you just 0 15 mentioned, those involve just the tanks or the 16 compressed air system as a whole? 17 Α These involve the compressed propane as a 18 component of the tank and the system. 19 But your opinions for consulting work have Q 20 been related to the compressed gas cylinder or to 21 warnings about the system as a whole? 22 Α I think those are specific to the cylinders 23 and the propane that is filled by the entity that 24 provides the cylinders for consumer purchase. 25 the other one that I can recall is the manufacturer of

	Page 37
1	the propane tank, the larger I'm going to call it
2	approximately 250-gallon tank that you'd see outside
3	of someone's home.
4	Q Sure.
5	Okay. In terms of your experience with NFPA
6	standards, how many cases or consulting arrangements
7	have you had that involve NFPA standards?
8	A Probably between 10 and 20.
9	Q Okay. Do you recall which standards those
10	were in those cases?
11	A So NFPA 1500 I think is the, what, standard
12	for training as it relates to firefighters. There's
13	several others that relate to training for
14	firefighters. There's some that relate to emergency
15	personnel. As it relates to automotive, applications
16	for electric or hybrid vehicles as it relates to
17	separated power.
18	There's several others that I've used over
19	the years. I just can't recall the numbers.
20	Q Sure.
21	Do you recall ever using NFPA 10?
22	A Not specifically prior to this matter, no,
23	sir.
24	Q Or 17 or 17A?
25	A Again, not specifically, not prior to this

Page 38 1 matter. 2 Okay. Do you consider yourself an expert in 3 NFPA standards? As we discussed earlier, as it relates to 4 Α 5 the safety communications, warnings and instructions components of those standards, yes, I would consider 6 7 myself to have expertise as it relates to my 8 subspecialty. But, generally, outside of warnings and 9 safety instructions, that would not be my area of 10 expertise. 11 Have you in the course of your 0 12 professional experience had occasion to work with any 13 fire codes in any jurisdiction? 14 Α Repeat. 15 The fire codes for any jurisdiction. 16 I don't recall having a matter related to 17 fire codes for a particular jurisdiction, no, sir. 18 Q Okay. And what about your experience with 19 OSHA standards? 20 I have significant experience with OSHA Α 21 standards as regulations as it relates to a variety of 22 topics, certainly not everything under OSHA. There's 23 a baking standard; there's a diving standard. 24 consider myself experts in those regulations, but 25 there's significant portions of OSHA standards that I

Page 39 1 rely upon for my work, yes, sir. 2 Okay. Can you just list as best you can the 3 areas of the OSHA standards where you consider 4 yourself an expert? 5 I don't have a full list of all the OSHA regulations here in front of me, so I wouldn't be able 6 7 to do that as I sit here. Okay. Have you ever taught, whether a 8 Q 9 course or instructions or anything else or training, 10 related to the OSHA standards? I've given a webinar. And I gave 11 In part. 12 a talk to the State Bar of Georgia regarding chemical 13 hazard communication. So that would be an area as it 14 relates to OSHA that I have given or taught 15 professional development courses in. 16 Any other courses or webinars or Okay. 17 trainings? Well, my doctoral dissertation is about GHS 18 Α 19 hazard communication as it relates to OSHA prior to 20 the adoption of the Globally Harmonized System by OSHA 21 in 2012. 22 0 And then prior to this case -- or I should 23 say, other than this case, do you have professional 24 experience with the Compressed Gas Association 25 standards?

A A little here and there, yes, sir. Yeah, as it relates to the propane matters we discussed previously and the non-litigation work for the cryotherapy.

- Q Okay. Do you recall which standards those would be?
- A I think we touched on standards that we were referencing here as it relates to compressed gases as it relates to those materials.
- Q Okay. Those are the ones that you cite in your report?
- A Yes, sir. And I have referenced other

  Compressed Gas Association standards over time. I

  just don't recall the specific numbers.
- Q Okay. On page 2, continuing on to page 4, is your list of materials reviewed. Are you relying on any material that are not listed here in forming your opinions? And I will except the references at the end and the other kind of sources that you cite.
- A I think that generally would encompass the materials I'm relying upon as it relates to this matter, my study of the human factors and warnings literature and OSHA regulations, NFPA standards, included in all that. So I think that generally encompasses the materials that I would rely upon as it

Page 41 1 relates to this matter. 2 Are there any specific materials that Okay. 3 come to mind that are not listed here that you are 4 relying on? 5 Α Not specifically that I can recall, no. So other than on page 11 -- is your 6 0 7 references -- other than these references and references cited elsewhere in your report, are you 8 9 relying on any other treatises or academic articles to 10 support your opinions? 11 Not specifically. Just my knowledge of the 12 human factors and safety communications literature in 13 general, in addition to the specific materials I've listed here in the references section of my report. 14 15 Have you actually reviewed all of the 16 documents and materials listed in your list of 17 materials reviewed? For the most part. I probably didn't read 18 Α 19 the entirety of every deposition. Usually we have 20 annotations of the depositions prepared by someone in 21 my office. So I'll review the annotations of the 22 deposition so I don't have to sit down and read the 23 entirety of the deposition. 24 Q Okay. Do you have the annotations of the 25 depositions like on your computer or elsewhere?

Page 42 1 Α Yes, sir. We have our case summary 2 analysis, which encompasses the annotations of the 3 depositions, yes, sir. 4 0 Okay. I would ask that you preserve the 5 case summary analysis. We may ask Ms. Fappiano for a copy of that. So we'd just ask that you preserve it. 6 7 Α Of course. Okay. And your expert disclosure, which is 8 Q 9 Exhibit 2, this contains every opinion that you plan 10 to offer at trial; right? 11 I believe so, yes, sir. Α 12 And the basis -- rather, the bases Q 13 and the reasons for your opinion as well; right? 14 Α Yes, sir. And the bases for my opinions are 15 expressed in my report, yes, sir. 16 And between your qualifications Okay. 17 section and your CV that you provided, those are the 18 qualifications that you rely on in expressing your 19 opinions? 20 Α Yes, sir. 21 Have you conducted any other analyses 22 in this case that are not reflected in your report? 23 I don't have anything that I've Α 24 memorialized. I just have my opinions as they're 25 listed in this report.

	Page 43
1	Q Okay. But in terms of whether memorialized
2	or not, are there any other specific analyses that
3	you've undertaken that are relevant to this case that
4	are not in the report?
5	A I don't believe so. I think we've covered
6	the materials that I reviewed, and we'll get into the
7	bases for my individual opinions.
8	Q Okay. Do you have any intention of
9	conducting any other analyses or reviews before
10	testifying at trial?
11	A At this time, no, sir.
12	Q Do you have any plans to amend or supplement
13	your report?
14	A Not at this time.
15	Q Okay. Why don't we take a quick break, five
16	minutes, if that's okay, and come back at 12:10? Does
17	that sound good?
18	A Okay.
19	(Whereupon, a recess was taken.)
20	BY MR. KIRKPATRICK:
21	Q Dr. Boelhouwer, on page 5 you provide a
22	definition of human factors engineering. And you say
23	that "the academic field of human factors engineering
24	is the scientific discipline concerned" and I won't
25	read the whole thing. Is that definition the commonly

Page 44 1 accepted definition of human factors engineering in 2 the field? 3 I think the quote on page 5 from Chapanis Α 4 would be a fair, commonly accepted definition of human 5 factors, yes, sir. Okay. And with respect to that definition, 6 7 it says, "Human factors is a body of information about human abilities," et cetera, et cetera. What is that 8 9 body of information that comprises human factors? 10 Α So it's the scientific literature regarding 11 human capabilities and limitations. So it can be 12 It could be physical ergonomics. reach arcs. 13 could be seated eye height. So those are physical characteristics of individuals based on a variety of 14 15 different considerations. Obviously, there's a 16 distribution. So those would be one aspect. 17 And then the cognitive side as it relates to 18 warnings and instructions. So the scientific 19 literature with regard to behavioral responses to 20 warnings is just a subset of the overall human factors 21 literature. 22 Q Okay. Does that include information on 23 human psychology? 24 Α Yes, sir. 25 Is it a subset of human psychology, or does 0

it encompass the whole field?

A They're going to have some overlap here as it relates to behavior related to human-product interaction and the processing of saving information but certainly not into whole other areas of psychology so that the two fields do touch. But, you know, it's just -- there's some overlap of that diagram.

- Q Okay. So is the standard for determining whether something is human factors whether the information is specifically about human abilities, human limitations, and other characteristics that are relevant to design?
  - A Could you repeat that?
  - Q Sure. I'll rephrase.

So I'm just trying to figure out how you differentiate between academic work that's human factors engineering and outside of human factors engineering. So is it -- no matter the discipline, it's the information involves human abilities, human limitations, and other characteristics, and those are relevant to design, that that counts as human factors?

A I think that's pretty fair, yes. So it's really the human-product interaction. So whatever is involved with the human and the system as however you're going to apply the system and whatever that

interaction is, that's the study of human factors; so how the system and -- how the human interacts with the system.

Q Okay. And then a couple paragraphs down, after the heading Warnings Research, I'm looking at that first sentence. It says, "Since the design of safety communications and the systematic analysis of responses to those communications is an aspect of human factors engineering, many of the studies are recorded in the human factors engineering literature."

What do you mean by "many of the studies"?

A Well, some studies could -- as you suggested earlier, could be in the psychology literature or maybe you could find some marketing literature. So it may not be specifically confined just to the human factors publications by the Human Factors and Ergonomics Society. So it could be broader than that. There may be some in the industrial engineering literature, some in the psychology literature. So it just depends on the source the authors try to get their work published in.

Q Okay. And then you cite here to McCarthy, DeJoy, Ayres, and Rogers. And my question is, are those reviews authoritative in the field of human factors?

A I would say generally. You know, I may not agree with every sentence that's in each of those publications. But, generally, those are reviews of scientific literature, and I think they're representative of the literature as it existed at the time of the review and they're on the whole a fair representation of the literature at the time those reviews were written, yes, sir.

Q Okay. And then jumping ahead to the list of references that you have at the end, are these references that individuals in the field of human factors frequently rely on in conducting an analysis?

A I would say generally as it relates to human factors and warnings and instructions, this is a representative list of literature. Obviously, there's thousands of articles, but this is a relatively decent subset, yes, sir.

Q Okay. Can you just describe generally your methodology in this case?

A Sure. My methodology is to review the deposition transcripts, the exhibits attached to those, the relevant standards or the standards referenced by others, the reports of the other experts, and then from that come up with my opinions as it relates to the matter and the specific areas I'm

Page 48 1 asked to opine about. 2 Of the standards that you referenced, Okay. 3 are any of those ambiguous or vague in your opinion as 4 it relates to this case? 5 Α There seems to be a question between some of the other experts as it relates to the applicability 6 7 of some NFPA standards or portions of NFPA standards. I don't think those really weigh in upon my opinions. 8 9 They're a disconnect between the other experts. 10 it seems that there is some potential issue conflict 11 between the experts as it relates to the materials 12 they believe are applicable to the test tank. 13 0 Okay. But as it relates to your opinions, 14 do you believe that any of the standards that you rely 15 on are vague or ambiguous? 16 As it relates to the OSHA Hazard 17 Communication Standard and the Compress Gas 18 Association standards, I don't believe that they're 19 ambiguous, no, sir. 20 The methodology you described, is Okav. 21 that drawn from a standard somewhere, or is there a 22 document that I could go to to find a description of 23 that methodology? 24 Α There is not a specific methodology as it 25 relates to human factors as it relates to the

Page 49 1 development of expert opinions in the field of human 2 I am aware that other standards bodies have 3 attempted to produce documents like that. But there's 4 not one that applies specifically to human factors. 5 Okay. Is there any way to determine whether your opinions are right or not? Is there any way to 6 7 test your conclusions? MS. FAPPIANO: Objection to form. 8 9 Α I think that the opinions are addressing the 10 criticisms of others and some potential 11 misrepresentation or misunderstanding on their behalf. 12 So I think the opinions provide some clarity to the 13 issues raised by the other experts. 14 BY MR. KIRKPATRICK: 15 But in terms of your methodology, is it 16 testable in any way? 17 MS. FAPPIANO: Objection to form. 18 Α Could we define a test somehow? Possibly. 19 But I think, generally, since I'm opining about the 20 standards and the statements in the standards and the 21 their applicability as it relates to Oprandy's fire 22 and safety, I can't think of a specific test that you 23 would apply as it relates to this matter for these 24 opinions. 25 BY MR. KIRKPATRICK:

Page 50 1 I believe you state that your 0 Okay. 2 opinions are to a reasonable degree of scientific 3 certainty; is that right? In the field of human factors and safety 4 Α communications, yes, sir. 5 And how would you define that standard? 6 Q 7 Α More likely than not. 8 Q Okay. So I'm on page 6. But I just want to 9 talk generally about OSHA regulations. And I know 10 obviously you mentioned there are a lot of them. 11 bird's-eye view, OSHA creates standards and 12 regulations that affect the workplace; right? 13 Α Yes, sir. It's Occupational Safety and 14 Health Administration, so it's focused on the workplace, yes, sir. 15 16 And is it fair to say that most employers 17 have to follow OSHA standards? 18 MS. FAPPIANO: Objection to form. 19 Α I think it's fair to say most private 20 enterprises would fall under -- whether it's a state 21 plan or federal, OSHA, obviously, there's some 22 exceptions, but, generally, yes, OSHA would be 23 applicable to most private businesses. 24 BY MR. KIRKPATRICK: And if an employer fails to follow the OSHA 25 0

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1	regulations, OSHA can cite them for violations; is
2	that right?
3	A That is one means by which OSHA has to
4	address potential deficiencies found at an employer
5	work site.
6	Q And do we agree that Oprandy's is subject to
7	the OSHA standards in its capacity as an employer?
8	A I think that's fair, that OSHA would be
9	that Oprandy's would fall under businesses that would
10	be addressed by OSHA, yes, sir.
11	Q Okay. And OSHA has regulations governing
12	the handling of hazardous materials; is that right?
13	A Yes, sir.
14	Q And within that set of regulations, there
15	are regulations on compressed gases; is that right?
16	A Yes, sir. There are some OSHA regulations
17	that relate to compressed gases, yes, sir.
18	Q And those regulations incorporate by
19	reference CGA pamphlet P-1; is that right?
20	A I believe that's correct. But back to
21	the I think it's the 1965 version, so not the most
22	current version but the historical version. I believe
23	that's correct.
24	Q Okay. And you're aware, though, that that
25	1965 version you may have just said this has

Page 52 1 been replaced by a subsequent version? 2 But I don't believe the OSHA regulation has 3 been amended to adopt the subsequent revisions. 4 0 But I'm asking whether the CGA has Right. 5 replaced the 1965 version of that pamphlet with a subsequent version of that pamphlet. 6 7 Α That's my understanding, yes, sir. Okay. And that pamphlet is a standard for 8 Q 9 safe handling of compressed gases in containers? 10 Α Yes, sir. 11 Okay. And do you agree that the standards 0 12 for the safe handling of compressed gases in 13 containers apply to Oprandy's? 14 To a certain extent, yes, sir, that they are Α 15 in the process of transfilling cylinders of compressed 16 gases, so they're -- so some of it is applicable to 17 them, yes, sir. 18 Q Okay. And I notice -- I don't know if I saw 19 it right. Did you just grab something to reference? 20 Α I grabbed the CGA P-1, 2015. Yeah. 21 I just want to be clear what we're 22 referencing. And I would ask if you reference that 23 for an answer, if you could just clarify that you were 24 reviewing it. That would be very helpful. 25 Α Sure.

Q Okay. And do you agree that, as defined by the CGA, Oprandy's was the, quote/unquote, "gas supplier" for purposes of the test tank?

A That's really a little bit outside of my area as it relates to the warnings and safety communications on the test tank itself. But I would say that Oprandy's falls under -- and I'm reviewing the document that we just referenced -- page 8 of Compressed Gas Association CGA P-1, 2015, under Section 5.7 for transfilling.

It addresses two circumstances. One can be the gas supplier or by other personnel who are -- and I'm just going to read from the standards -- quote, "trained in and use equipment designed for this purpose and trained in and follow written operating procedures that include the precautions necessary to avoid the products' hazards and that comply with government standards and regulations."

Q And so my only question is whether -- and I think you answered it -- under this standard whether Oprandy's is a gas supplier with respect to the test tank. And am I right that you are saying that that is outside of the scope of what you're opining on?

A I think it's outside the area of my opinions that I have addressed in my report and that there's an

Page 54 1 exception under Section 5.7 for transfilling that 2 would address that Oprandy's is not the actual 3 supplier of the gas because they're not the manufacturer but that they have personnel who are 4 5 intended to meet the sub-bullets of that Section 5.7 for transfilling their -- transfilling material from 6 7 one container to another container. So you're saying that Section 5.7 creates an 8 Q 9 exception to the definition of gas supplier? 10 Α I'm saying Section 5.7 addresses suppliers 11 and also another category of personnel who can be --12 so outside of being a supplier that they're personnel 13 who would be involved with the transfilling, or the 14 transfer, of gases from one container to another. 15 That seems to be more applicable to Oprandy's and 16 their personnel as it relates to this matter. 17 But you do not contend that Section 5.7 purports to alter the definition of gas supplier? 18 19 Α It says gas supplier or by personnel who are 20 trained effectively. 21 0 Yeah. 22 Α So it addresses two circumstances. 23 Oprandy's, not the manufacturer selling compressed 24 gases -- or selling compressed air to end users, that 25 they are effectively the end user of the gas and that

Page 55 they are transferring it from one container to another container for their purposes, they don't necessarily seem to fully meet the definition of supplier as it

And your basis for that opinion is what's set forth here in 5.7?

relates to CGA P-1, 2015.

Α And also as the definition of supplier as defined earlier in the standard.

Q And because you believe that the definition of supplier requires that the cylinder be sold to qualify as the gas supplier; is that right?

Α Referencing page 4 of the standard, there's a definition for transfilling. So that's 3.2.30. "Transfer of cryogenic liquid and/or compressed gas from one container to another." Then we've got 3.2.32. "User. Individual, group, or business entity that uses the containerized gas in a non-propellable manner." So that would be applicable to Oprandy's as it relates to the test cylinder. They would be a They're not able to recover the gas -user.

And then on the previous page, page 3, we have a definition of gas supplier, 3.2.15. "Gas supplier. Business that produces, fills, and/or distributes compressed gases." As it relates to Oprandy's, my understanding is they don't necessarily

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produce these materials and they're not distributing them by means of selling compressed air to others.

So the only portion of gas supplier that would be applicable are these fills, and that really seems to be addressed by transfilling and the exception identified under Section 5.7 for transfilling as it relates to personnel who can be trained who would not qualify as a gas supplier.

Q Okay. So you believe that the definition of fill as it's defined in the context of the gas supplier definition is limited by this transfilling section?

A I think the gas supplier definition encompasses manufacturing and distribution and filling, so that seems to be much more encompassing of an enterprise than to be applicable to Oprandy's as it relates to this matter.

Oprandy's is really transfilling generally from one container to another container for purposes of pressurizing the container with a given gas. As it relates to this matter, it's compressed air. So they're transferring from one vessel to another.

So transfilling really seems to be a better fit for what their actual activity is and that they are -- under 5.7 it addresses both gas supplier and

Page 57 1 personnel who are trained to transfer the material 2 from one cylinder to another. So it seems that transfilling fits Oprandy's business and their 3 4 activities appropriately. 5 Okay. Do you agree that transfilling is a type of filling? 6 7 Α Transfilling certainly is a type of filling, yes, sir, taking material from one vessel and putting 8 9 it into another vessel, yes, sir. 10 0 Okay. Do you contend that any other entity 11 was the, quote/unquote, "gas supplier" with respect to 12 the test tank other than Oprandy's? And, obviously, 13 I'm not saying that you are saying that they were. 14 The only other thing under the transfilling Α 15 is it addresses the supplier of the transfill 16 equipment, so that would be Poseidon as it relates to 17 this matter. 18 Q Turning back to your report, I believe I am 19 on -- I think I'm still on page 6. You state that 20 the -- well, you state that the requirements under the 21 OSHA HazCom standard would generally comport with the 22 guidance in the Compressed Gas Association P-1, 2015. 23 My question is what you mean by "generally comport 24 with." 25 So OSHA outlines that you have to address Α

the hazards of -- the nature of the hazards of the contents of the cylinder. The Compressed Gas Association has provided -- has adopted the OSHA framework for doing that type of analysis. And they have provided, using the OSHA terms and the OSHA guidance, the applicable or the relevant statements and collected them, giving it a signal word, and advised that it should use -- 50 gram, needed -- as it relates to compressed air.

So OSHA kind of gives us the framework. The Compressed Gas Association has taken it one step further, compiled all the relevant information as it relates to compressed air and given the statements that should appear on the label for compressed air to the reviewer or reader of the Compressed Gas Association standard.

Q You don't contend that the HazCom standard replaces or otherwise limits the requirements set forth in CGA P-1, 2015, do you?

A I can't think of a specific circumstance that it would. I mean, obviously, OSHA would be the regulatory authority, so that wouldn't trump the standard, in my mind, if there was some type of conflict between the two.

But as it relates to this sub-section as it

Page 59 relates to the hazards associated with compressed air, it seems that the CGA is kind of doing the work for the reader by consolidating the appropriate statements and providing them to the reader for their use for cylinders of compressed air. You state that -- well, is it your opinion that Oprandy's had an obligation to label its tanks with respect to potential chemical hazards? MS. FAPPIANO: Objection to form. Α I think that's fair as it relates to the content of the tank with the intent that, at least in this circumstance, that it was going to be filled by one individual and then get into another individual and then transported to the site where the material would be consumed. So as it relates to contents of the tank itself, it would be reasonable and appropriate for Oprandy's to label the tank as it relates to compressed gas, as identified in CGA P-1, 2015. BY MR. KIRKPATRICK: What is a potential chemical hazard? Α They could be numerous hazards. They could be either physical or as it relates to flammability.

Or there could be a variety of different potential

hazards as it relates to short-term exposure,

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Page 60 1 long-term exposure, flammability explosivity. 2 there's a wide variety as it relates to chemical 3 products. 4 (Interruption. Off the record.) 5 BY MR. KIRKPATRICK: I believe I asked what --6 0 7 MR. KIRKPATRICK: Did you, Marcia, get to the question of what a potential chemical 8 9 hazard is? 10 THE REPORTER: Yeah. 11 MR. KIRKPATRICK: Okay. 12 BY MR. KIRKPATRICK: 13 0 And so my next question is whether the 14 potential for gas to rapidly expand, does that pose a 15 chemical hazard? 16 It depends on the circumstances. 17 have compressed air outside, if you release compressed 18 air into the general environment, there's probably 19 very little concern you would have as it relates to 20 If you're releasing some other type of 21 material, yes, you could be very concerned about the 22 circumstances, so... 23 So in terms of identifying the chemical 24 hazards that you are required to label, how do you 25 make the decision of whether that hazard is

sufficiently dangerous to warrant a label?

A So that's spelled out in the HazCom standard as it relates to the individual chemicals. And then the hazard statements and the precautionary statements are all in the HazCom standard based on the characteristics of the material.

Q Okay. So with respect to the chemical hazard for the rapid expansion of gas, it's context-specific whether a warning is required?

A As it relates to the rapid expansion of a gas, it's going to depend, yes, on the material, on the circumstances, on the actual pressures involved and potentially other characteristics of the material itself. So if the material is flammable, that's probably a much different consideration than if it's not flammable.

Q Okay. And when you say that Oprandy's would only be responsible to provide labeling for chemical hazards, are you saying that there are other types of hazards that they are not responsible for labeling?

A As it relates to this matter and the test tank, Oprandy's would effectively need to communicate about the contents of the testing, whether it's compressed air or it's nitrogen and provide those safety communications regarding the potential hazards

Page 62 1 associated with the contents of the container under 2 the guidance given by OSHA and the Compressed Gas 3 Association. 4 0 And are they required to warn against 5 potential physical hazards of the test tank related to the contents? 6 7 MS. FAPPIANO: Objection to form. So as I understand your question, if the 8 Α contents of the tank were released and there's a 9 10 physical hazard associated with the release of the 11 material? Is that --12 BY MR. KIRKPATRICK: 13 Q Yeah. 14 So then as it relates to the -- potentially 15 there's some safety implications depending on the 16 material that may need to be communicated about the 17 material itself, the physical characteristics or the potential hazards associated with the material, yes, 18 19 sir. 20 And this is all spelled out in the 0 Okay. 21 HazCom regulations? 22 Α And also in the Compressed Gas Association standard as well, yes, sir. 23 24 Q Okay. So are you familiar with -- and I 25 don't know whether you cite it or not -- CGA Pamphlet

Page 63 1 C-7? You do cite it. 2 Yes, sir. Α 3 Q Do you agree -- and I guess I'll ask, are 4 you looking at that standard right now? 5 Α I didn't pull that out yet, but I can grab it. 6 7 0 You may not need to, but we'll see. Again, like the P-1 standard, do you agree 8 9 that the C-7 standards apply in conjunction with the 10 OSHA HazCom standards? 11 To the extent that the employer is Α 12 communicating contents of the container, yes, sir. 13 Q But I guess what I'm asking is, the OSHA 14 standards do not supplant or replace the C-7 15 standards; right? 16 The OSHA standard would be over 17 everything. And then the Compressed Gas Association 18 is providing industry-specific guidance as it relates 19 to labeling for the P-1 standard. So it's a 20 supplemental resource for users to have information 21 that they need to appropriately label for the contents 22 of the containers that they are filling. 23 Do you agree that the C-7 standards 0 Okay. 24 were developed in part to give guidance on how to warn 25 of physical and health hazards for compressed gas

Page 64 1 cylinders? 2 Α Let me pull it out. Hold on. 3 Just for the record, are you looking Q at the 2014 version? 4 5 Α Yes. I think -- that's the version I have, 2014. 6 7 Okay, great. Okay. So P-1 is the standard for addressing 8 Α 9 the safe handling of compressed gases in containers, 10 so that's the handling. And I apologize. I may have misstated a previous answer, but C-7 is the guide to 11 12 classification and labeling of the compressed gases. 13 So that's where you find the specific guidance as it 14 relates to the quidance for the compressed air 15 cylinder. 16 So I reference that at the beginning of my 17 So I may have misspoken earlier. And this standard was developed in part to 18 19 give guidance on how to warn of physical and health 20 hazards for compressed gas cylinders; is that right? 21 Yes, sir. Α 22 Q Okay. And do you agree that the C-7 23 standard places the responsibility to ensure that 24 labels adequately warn of physical hazard on the gas 25 supplier?

A As it relates specifically to the contents of the cylinder, the chemical being filled, or the potential hazards associated with the contents of the cylinder, yes, sir.

Q And when you say "the contents of the cylinder," are you drawing a distinction between that and other types of hazards?

A Yes, sir. As it relates to any type of limitations as it relates to the cylinder itself for the valving or the subcomponents in use to assemble the cylinder, those would not fall under the Compressed Gas Association CGA C-7 as it relates to employers and filling of chemicals.

Q And what is the basis for that limitation?

A I can review the introduction and scope and -- page 1, No. 2. Scope defines the -- or provides the basis for the -- it's giving general principles for labels and markings and gives recommended minimum requirements for hazardous gases and selected liquids. And then the next paragraph, the methods of preparing label information established by GHS as required by Title 29 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations.

Q You don't need to read the whole thing. But it's in the scope -- the introduction and the scope

Page 66 1 section? 2 Α That introduction and the scope 3 Section, pages 1 -- yeah, it's page of the CGA-7, 2014. 4 5 Q Okay. And are you basing your opinion on anything other than what's on this page essentially? 6 7 Well, the OSHA HazCom standard, which is addressed as part of that page. So it addresses the 8 9 hazards associated with the contents of the cylinders 10 or the material being filled into the cylinders. 11 that's kind of what's addressed by the standard. 12 Okay. Do you believe that -- we discussed 13 P-1. Do you agree that Oprandy's is subject to the 14 requirements of CGA C-7? To the extent that the -- as the employer 15 Α 16 they should be labeling or need to be labeling the 17 cylinders as they're related to the contents and the characteristics and the potential hazards of materials 18 19 they're filling into the cylinders, yes, sir. 20 And turning back to your report, Okav. still on page 6, I just want to discuss your 21 22 understanding of how the test tank was going to be 23 used that day. Is it your understanding that 24 Mr. Scott asked his employee to fill the tank? Do I 25 have that right?

Page 67 1 Α That is my understanding, that Mr. Scott 2 requested Mr. Foust to fill the cylinder so he could 3 take it off-premises later that day, yes, sir. 4 0 Okay. And do you agree that neither 5 Mr. Buono nor Mr. Foust is going to be involved in the test off-site that day? 6 That's my understanding, that only Mr. Scott 7 Α would be involved in the off-site test that day. 8 9 Q Okay. And do you recall from the OSHA 10 report that the tank was repeatedly filled and 11 refilled at Oprandy's? 12 Α Over what period of time? Over years and 13 years? 14 Just in general. 0 15 I think that's fair. Α It was my 16 understanding Mr. Scott used this tank and other 17 tanks, similar tanks, on multiple occasions to perform these off-site tests. 18 19 And you note here that the subject Q Okay. 20 cylinder was intended to be filled with compressed 21 area and discharged during the same work shift by 22 Oprandy's employees. My question is, what effect, if 23 any, does this have on Oprandy's obligations to label 24 the cylinder? 25 Α That they're taking the cylinder and filling

it and transferring it between employees and taking it off-site, transporting it to another location, it certainly seemed that the cylinder would have to be labeled under the OSHA HazCom standard as it relates to the chemical hazards associated with the contents of the cylinder.

Q Okay. But you're not saying that because it was transferred between employees that that creates some kind of exception to labeling requirements that they otherwise would be subject to?

A No. The only exception, hypothetically, would be under a circumstance where the individual who fills the vessel and then would use the vessel at the same site within the same work shift, so they're in control of the vessel the entire time.

There's an exception under OSHA for if you're the same shift, same person, that if you -- if you're in control of the vessel the entire time, then you wouldn't have to necessarily provide this labeling. But because there's a transfer, because it's going to be transported off-site, the vessel, as it relates to chemical hazards, would have to be labeled under the OSHA HazCom standard.

Q Okay. We are now moving on to page 7, I'm happy to say. You state after the bullet point that

Page 69 1 you disagree with Tyco's experts because there is not 2 a basis in the applicable OSHA regulations or the 3 Compressed Gas Association standard that an employer 4 would have to provide different or additional 5 warnings. Different or additional to what? Anything beyond what is defined in the OSHA 6 7 HazCom standard as it relates to compressed air and what was referenced in CGA C-7 as the -- addressing 8 9 the contents of the material that's inside the 10 cylinder. 11 Okay. And so the applicable OSHA 12 regulations that you refer to are the HazCom 13 standards? 14 Α Yes. 15 And the CGA, those are what we just 16 discussed, the P-1 and C-7? 17 Α Primarily C-7 as it relates to OSHA Yeah. 18 and HazCom. 19 And you say that -- well, you mention Q 20 the expected use of the cylinder as a test tank. 21 do you mean by that, the expected use of the cylinder 22 as a test tank? 23 That's my understanding of what the intended Α 24 use of the subject cylinder is, to be used as a test 25 tank for these tests such as Mr. Scott was intending

to perform on the afternoon of the subject incident.

- Q Okay. So you're saying that there was no obligation for Oprandy's to label the tank to describe what the expected use of it would be?
- A My opinion is that they would only be responsible for the labeling as it relates to the contents of the tank itself, so the chemicals they chose to fill the tank with. They're responsible to provide the labeling and the communications as it relates to the contents of the tank itself. So I hope that addresses your question.
- Q I'll try to ask it a different way. I guess really what I'm asking is what do you mean by -- well, never mind.

Is it your opinion here in this paragraph that's after the third bullet point that there was no obligation for Oprandy's to provide warnings regarding the -- basically that the test tank was going to be used as a test tank?

A Yeah. I think it's really just limited to -- my opinion is limited to they would be responsible to provide warnings and safety communications related to the contents of the cylinder, make sure it's appropriately labeled with the OSHA HazCom standard for that so when it's used

Page 71 1 off-site -- transported off-site that cylinder is 2 appropriately labeled under the HazCom standard. 3 0 So what do you mean by regarding the 4 expected use of the cylinder as a test tank? 5 Α So my understanding of the expected use of the test tank is to be taken off-site, connected to a 6 7 system, Tyco system that (Zoom glitch) --(Reporter clarification.) 8 9 Α -- connected to a system off-site to perform 10 the balloon test. They would discharge the contents of the cylinder as part of this off-site test. 11 12 So the HazCom standard and the CGA 7 13 standard provide what the employer should label for regarding the contents of the tank. And that would be 14 15 the extent of their warnings and safety communications 16 that would be the responsibility of Oprandy's as it 17 relates to this matter. 18 BY MR. KIRKPATRICK: 19 And I guess what do you mean by --Q Okay. 20 what would a warning regarding the expected use of the 21 cylinder as a test tank be? 22 MS. FAPPIANO: Objection to form. 23 I think to the extent that Mr. Taranto --Α 24 Taranto (different pronunciation) -- expresses that 25 there should be some different or additional safety

communications on the tank that that would not be the responsibility of Oprandy's under the applicable regulations and standards as it relates to their employer responsibility.

So the employer is responsible for addressing the chemical contents of the tank and the hazards associated with that. Anything beyond that would not be the responsibility of the employer.

## BY MR. KIRKPATRICK:

Q Okay. Do you have an opinion as to whether anyone was required to provide a warning regarding the expected use of the cylinder as a test tank?

A It not -- it's kind of outside the area of my analysis. I think the -- my opinion really is focused on that Oprandy's had certain responsibilities under the HazCom standard and CGA 7 to provide safety communications regarding the contents of the tank.

Any other criticisms as it relates to what should have been on the tank or labeling would not be addressed appropriately by Oprandy's. That would be appropriately addressed by the manufacturer of the tank assembly, which would not be Oprandy's in this matter.

Q Okay. Turning to page 8 -- well, actually no. I think it actually might be on page 7. My

question is why an entity selling kitchen fire suppression equipment would be in the best position to evaluate the risks created by the tank.

A Well, they are the manufacturer of the test tank itself. So they have taken components from a variety of suppliers, and they have created a new product.

So as the manufacturer or the assembler of those component parts, they're in the best position -- and they're selling this tank as well. So they're in the best position -- should there be different or additional safety communications that should be provided, that would be the entity that would be best suited to have a consideration of what safety communications may or may not be need to be provided on the tank if necessary.

So they chose to identify these test tanks, you know, segregating them from other types of tanks that they manufacture. They're painting the top-half version. So there's one way that they're indicating this tank is different than the others.

So to the extent that they are making that decision, they are the entity that would be best suited to evaluate should any different or additional safety communications be necessary, and they would be

the entity that would have to make that determination.

Q And with respect to this accident in particular, is your opinion just that Tyco is in a better position than Oprandy's or a better position than any other manufacturer with respect to safety warnings?

A As we're focusing just on the tank itself, that Tyco as the assembler of the component parts to make the test tank would in the best position to evaluate should any different or additional safety communications need to be provided on the test tank if necessary.

So that would -- now, that's separate from the contents of the tank that's being filled by Oprandy's. That's governed by OSHA adjusted to CGA C-7. So that would encompass what the scope of Oprandy's responsibilities would be. Should there be other safety communications provided on the tank itself, that would not be the responsibility of Oprandy's to make that determination.

Q And that's based on the regulation that you just discussed or on their position vis-a-vis being in the best position to provide warnings?

A I think there's certainly guidance from OSHA as it relates to the HazCom standard that Oprandy's is

the entity that needs to provide the safety communications as it relates to contents of the tank.

Should any different or additional warnings need to be provided on the subject cylinder, that would not fall within the purview of Oprandy's but that as the assembler of the components, Tyco is in the best position to evaluate, should any different or additional warnings be needed for the subject cylinder, to make that determination.

Q And you're not opining that it would have been necessary or appropriate for Tyco to have included additional warnings? You're just saying they would be in a better position if those warnings were required?

A Yes, sir. Should there be any different or additional safety information that may have been needed to be considered to be provided, Tyco is the entity that would be the ones to evaluate and make that determination.

Obviously, they made the determination to paint a portion of the tank green. So they, obviously, are making some considerations to the intended use of this tank as a test cylinder as opposed to a different type of application.

Q And did the painting of the test tank green

mean anything to you from a warnings perspective, or you're just a saying they treated it as a separate type of tank?

A They're treating it as a separate type of tank. They chose to put labels on some types of tanks. And they chose to address this type of tank by painting it green. So it's just trying to make a differentiation, I think, between the intended uses of the tanks.

Does that impart any responsibility upon

Tyco to provide any different or additional warning?

That's not my -- I'm just saying Oprandy's would not be the entity to make that determination.

Q Okay. And if the hazards were some kind of -- if a physical health hazard were posed by the Poseidon system as opposed to, you know, the Tyco tank, do you agree that it would be Poseidon that's in the best position to evaluate the risks posed by its product?

MS. FAPPIANO: Objection.

A As it relates to the potential hazards associated with the Poseidon system and potentially transfilling material, yes. That's under the CGA standard and also addressed by the other experts. I think that's where we do agree, as I state on page 9,

with Mr. Coelho and Mr. Juliano that Poseidon would be responsible as it relates to the operating instructions as the supplier of the transfill equipment.

### BY MR. KIRKPATRICK:

Q And you agree that Poseidon, in addition to it being in the standard, they would be in the best position to evaluate the risks associated with its product?

A Yes, sir. Yes, the risks associated with the cascade system and the transfilling of the material from their system, yes, sir.

Q Okay. On the same page, you state that the product -- sorry. Actually, I think we just covered that.

You state that it is not reasonable to expect an entity that services fire extinguishers to reach a different conclusion with regard to safety communications for the test tank. What's the basis for that opinion?

A I think that, generally, the expectation is that the manufacturers of products, that they are responsible for performing any analysis as it relates to products they're intending to sell and market, that they are the entity that is best suited to provide the

warnings and safety communications for their product.

I think that's generally accepted across many industries, that you wouldn't have an expectation that the consumer or the entity buying your product is going to take that product and then provide -- or perform some different or additional safety analysis as it relates to the characteristics of that product because the consumer or end user or the purchaser of that product is not going to have the benefit of all the knowledge that you did as the assembler of those parts to make the system, to make the test tank.

So the entity that should say it's necessary or should any different or additional safety communications be needed, that would fall to the assembler of the test tank.

Q And is that understanding based on something that you've studied or a particular reference, or is that just something that you've observed?

A I think that's expressly in some standards as it relates to -- that are applicable to manufacturers of some products. Is it in the federal regulations to a certain extent for some products?

Yes. Is it in commonly accepted standards from the UL, ASTM, and others? Yes.

So, generally, I think as the assembler of

the component parts to make the system, that entity is responsible for providing the safety communications should any be necessary for that system. I think that's well-established in the literature and the standards and regulations that are out there for a variety of problems.

Q Okay. Do you agree that it's important for employers to recognize and guard against workplace hazards?

A Yes, sir. Yes. It's certainly -- in general, I would agree that it's important for employers to evaluate potential hazards in the workplace and address them, yes, sir.

Q Okay. Looking at page 8, there's excerpts that you have from C-7. It's your opinion that to comply with CGA C-7, Oprandy's would have needed to include a label that includes essentially all the contents listed here?

A So, yeah. Once the cylinder is filled and is transferred from one individual to the next individual, before it's transferred off-site, it certainly would be -- should have been labeled as compressed air, signal word, and a warning in the statements you see here in the -- out of the middle panel. And then there's a note as it relates to the

Page 80 1 DOT -- or these are the GHS symbols. So, yes, that 2 would be the content of the safety information that 3 should have been provided by Oprandy's for the 4 cylinder. 5 Q Okay. And it's your opinion that that only would have needed to go on after the tank was filled? 6 7 Prior to the time it's transferred from Mr. Foust to another individual. 8 And is there any requirement that that label 9 Q 10 be taken off at some point? 11 I mean, if the tank is not filled with a 12 given material and it's empty, it probably would be 13 not unreasonable to remove the prior labeling. I 14 don't know what their process was. Or if you're 15 intending to fill it with a different material that 16 had on a previous occasion, then it would be 17 appropriate to remove the prior one. 18 0 And this excerpt that you have here, 19 am I right that this is not what the label would need 20 to look like? It just contains the references that 21 would need to be in the label? Am I right about that? 22 Α Sure. So you have to identify the chemical. 23 So here it's compressed air. You have to provide the 24 statements in the middle panel of Figure 1. 25 And would it need to look Q Oh, okay.

identical to the middle panel of this figure?

A There's different ways you can do it.

Because it's intended only to be used internally and not being sold, there's not a requirement for a color.

So it could just be black and white.

So it's really to have the pictogram, the signal word, the identification of the material, and the hazard and precautionary statement. So that's generally what you're trying to communication because it not being sold to another entity.

Q Okay. You discussed earlier in your report about how it's important for warnings -- in order for a warning to be effective, the individual who sees the warning has to notice it, agree with it, believe it should be followed, et cetera, et cetera; right?

A Generally, yes, sir. Yeah, that's fair.

Q Do you have an opinion as to whether a warning on the test tank would have been believed by Mr. Foust?

MS. FAPPIANO: Objection to form.

A You'd have to give me some more information as it relates to that hypothetical. You know, what is the content? Was this trying to communicate a hazard? Generally, I think that would fall outside of my opinions as it relates to this matter, which are

Page 82 1 really specific just to labeling and as it relates to 2 the cylinder itself. But that hypothetical, I would 3 need some more information. 4 Q And you did not -- well, strike that. Okay. 5 So whether a warning will be followed, believed, the things that you described, it depends on 6 7 a lot of factors for the warning label; right? MS. FAPPIANO: Objection to form. 8 9 Α There's lots of factors that need to be 10 considered: The characteristics of the intended 11 audience, the safety communication itself, the 12 hazards, prior experience. There's a variety of 13 factors have to be evaluated. But, again, that's not 14 the scope of what I'm opining about. 15 BY MR. KIRKPATRICK: 16 Okay. Now, on page 9 you discuss CGA C-7, 17 Section 5.2.3. What's the basis for your opinion that 18 this section did not apply to the test tank? 19 So this is identifying if you come across a Α 20 tank that is not appropriately labeled that it should 21 be segregated and returned to the gas supplier or 22 distributor. 23 So if you're hypothetically at a workplace 24 or some location and there's a cylinder that's not 25 appropriately labeled, you shouldn't use that cylinder

because you're not going to be aware of what the contents of that cylinder is or the general hazards associated with the contents of that cylinder.

Given that that would be unknown to you, it would not be appropriate to use that cylinder. So that cylinder should be segregated and returned to the supplier for them to either dispose of or -- however they're going to address that particular circumstance.

So it's really to the end user to not use any cylinder that's not appropriately marked so you wouldn't accidentally discharge a different chemical than you're intending to use in a certain circumstance.

Q And you're saying that this does not apply because the employees at Oprandy's knew the contents of the cylinder?

A Well, it's that the cylinder at the time of the incident is being transfilled with the compressed air. So the person who's doing the transfilling knows what chemical they're putting into the cylinder. So once that activity is complete, the contents of the cylinder has to be identified, labeled appropriately, and then it can be transported off-site.

Q You agree that when Mr. Foust -- before he filled the cylinder, when he was handling the

cylinder, it did not have a label identifying the contents of the cylinder?

A I haven't seen any photographs that would indicate that there would have been a label on there.

And I'm not aware of any evidence that there was a label on there.

The photographs I've seen, that was at the time of the accident. The cylinder is distorted, ripped apart. So you can only -- I can't make that determination. I don't know.

Q Okay. But if the cylinder did not have a legibly written stamped or stenciled identification on it, then that tank should not have been handled?

Objection.

MS. FAPPIANO:

A I think there's different aspects here. So when we're talking about tank markings, that's separate and apart from the responsibility of Oprandy's but the -- labeling for the contents of the cylinder. So putting a label on for just the contents of the cylinder would be the responsibility of Oprandy's prior to the time that Mr. Foust -- once he hypothetically finished filling the cylinder and given it to Mr. Scott, the contents of the cylinder should have been appropriately labeled as compressed air in accordance with CGA C-7 and the OSHA HazCom standard.

## BY MR. KIRKPATRICK:

Q But before Mr. Foust filled the tank, if the container did not have a label on it, then should he have segregated it for a return to the gas supplier or the distributor?

MS. FAPPIANO: Objection to form.

A Based on my understanding as it relates to this circumstance, the subject cylinder was empty. It had no contents prior to the time it was being filled. So it was not unreasonable for Mr. Foust to attempt to fill the cylinder prior to that time. And then it's not inappropriate for Mr. Foust not to have applied the label until after the time of filling the cylinder should that have occurred.

### BY MR. KIRKPATRICK:

Q And what is the basis for your understanding that Mr. Foust knew that the cylinder was empty at the time that he handled it?

A I think that's Mr. Scott's testimony, that he had used the cylinders approximately one week prior to the date of this event to perform a similar exercise and that he was requesting Mr. Foust to fill the cylinders on the day of the subject event to go and do the off-site testing again.

Q So your understanding that Mr. Foust knew

Page 86 the tank was empty is based on Mr. Scott's testimony; 1 2 is that right? 3 I think that's fair, yes, sir. That would Α 4 be based on Mr. Scott's testimony as it relates to his 5 prior use of the tank and that he had not used it and asked Mr. Foust to fill it on the day of the event, 6 7 yes, sir. So if Mr. Foust was not sure whether the 8 0 9 tank was fully empty, then should he have -- and the 10 tank did not have the contents labeled, then should he 11 have segregated it for return to the gas supplier or 12 distributor? 13 MS. FAPPIANO: Objection. 14 Α I'm not aware of any basis that Mr. Foust --15 or any evidence that there's any confusion that the 16 tank was not empty prior to the time of this event. 17 BY MR. KIRKPATRICK: 18 Well, let's just -- even extracting from 0 19 this case, just as a general matter, under the terms 20 of 5.2.3, if an individual is unsure whether a tank is 21 full or empty, should they segregate it and return it 22 to the gas supplier or distributor? 23 Objection. MS. FAPPIANO: 24 Α I think -- not knowing the specific business 25 practice of Oprandy's as it relates to how they would

handle that, I think it certainly is not unreasonable given that these test tanks are used with either compressed air or nitrogen that it would be within the purview of Oprandy's to discharge safely should there be any residual pressure or material in the tank prior to the time of filling, so they would -- not knowing their exact practice, it would not be unreasonable for them to appropriately handle and prepare the cylinder.

But I don't have any evidence that they did that or they were confused by the contents of the cylinder on the day of this event.

## BY MR. KIRKPATRICK:

Q So if an individual has reason to believe that they know the contents of the cylinder and that cylinder is not identified, they are still okay to use the cylinder so long as they believe that they know what's in it?

A No, sir. I think there's -- under this hypothetical, if you don't know what the contents is, could you make a determination of what the contents is? Yes. How would you go about doing that? Well, you would have to maybe test the gas, should there be any. If the valve is already open and there's not any pressure on the tank, that should confirm the tank is empty.

You're intending to fill it with the same material it's been filled with previously, air or nitrogen. You're not trying to fill it with a different type of chemical or a different potential material. So given that you're intending to use the tank for its similar purpose, if you can confirm that it's empty, it would not be inappropriate to fill the tank.

Should there be any pressure or material in the tank that you're not aware of what the contents is, then you have to take steps to identify the potential contents of the tank prior to using it or to safely discharge the remaining pressure of the material (Zoom glitch).

(Reporter clarification.)

A Following a safety procedure to discharge the remaining material so you can ensure the tank is empty prior to the time of filling it.

## BY MR. KIRKPATRICK:

Q And what's the basis for your opinions related to the appropriateness of the steps for determining whether a tank is empty?

A That would fall on the employer. That would be their policies and procedures as it relates to handling these tanks that come back.

Obviously, as it relates to the fire extinguishers, they're bringing these back, discharging them, reassembling them -- or maintaining them and refilling them. So they're in the business of handling these cylinders or theses types of cylinders.

So that would be within the purview of the employer as to the -- what they have determined to be their policies and procedures as it relates to the handling of the tanks themselves.

Q My question is -- you stated shortly ago that it would not be inappropriate under the circumstances as you understand them for Oprandy's -- for Chris Foust to empty the tank or to determine whether the tank is empty. And I'm wondering on what basis do you believe that such steps would not be inappropriate?

MS. FAPPIANO: Objection. That misstates his testimony.

A I'm not following your question.

BY MR. KIRKPATRICK:

Q You just a short while ago described steps that -- and I believe I'm quoting you right. You were saying it would not be inappropriate for Chris Foust to determine whether the tank is empty or not. And my

question is, on what basis are you saying that it would not be inappropriate for Chris Foust to do so?

MS. FAPPIANO: I have the same objection.

A As I understand your question, that this is in the purview of what Oprandy's does as it relates to the subject container, that the subject vessel is intended to be filled and discharged, the way it is used, it is my understanding it's fully discharged every time it is used in the balloon test so that the container would always return empty.

Should the container not be empty for some reason, there may be indications of pressure or other evidence or communications from Mr. Scott to Mr. Foust as relates to some other possible circumstance. But the general expectation is the tank would be used, the entire contents would be consumed, and the tank would be empty prior to it returning to Oprandy's, where it is stored until the next time it needs to be filled for the next test. So that's my understanding of the process.

Should there be some other circumstance that -- there may be policies and procedures within Oprandy's to address. But that would have to be addressed by Oprandy's as it relates to the handling

of a container or a vessel that they don't know the contents of. But here my understanding is the contents of the vessel is consumed in every test and the containers are returned empty to the facility.

BY MR. KIRKPATRICK:

Q Okay. It is your opinion that employers have the discretion to develop policies and procedures for determining whether a tank is empty or full?

MS. FAPPIANO: Object to the form.

A I think that would be in the purview of Oprandy's business as it relates to the processing and handling of fire extinguishers and the test tanks, that they are the entity that would -- if there's some abnormal circumstance that comes up that they would have to address it as it relates to the -- if there's a tank that they don't know the contents of or whatever circumstance may present itself, they'd make a determination about what to do with that particular tank.

If it's a tank that's been received from a supplier, certainly then they would probably go to 5.2.3 and say this tank has not been identified appropriately by the supplier, we're sending it back.

If it's an internal tank that is similar to the test tank that they know, that they've been in

control of, that they know what the circumstances of its use has been and what their intended use is to be, then they would be the ones to appropriately address how to handle that circumstance.

### BY MR. KIRKPATRICK:

Q Is it your understanding under the regulations -- so not talking about Oprandy's in particular but under the regulations -- that employers have the discretion to develop policies and procedures for determining whether a tank that's unidentified is full or empty?

MS. FAPPIANO: Objection to form.

A I think it definitely depends on the employer and their circumstances and what their capabilities are.

So if you're an end user and you're taking in a tank from a distributor or somebody you're purchasing material from, that's definitely much different than if you're a more sophisticated entity as it relates to the filling of the tanks and the labeling of the tanks. And even then, supplier material would be a different category.

So I think the answer is, certainly, it depends on whoever the entity is that is receiving the material.

Page 93 1 And is that opinion based on particular 0 2 regulations or industry standards? 3 Α I think it's based in part on the CGA P-1 4 that we're talking about here, where there's a 5 potential for unidentified-contents material, that the end user would return that cylinder to the supplier. 6 7 But circumstances are going to be different for different entities, depending on their role in the 8 9 supply chain. 10 And what you're consulting for that opinion 11 is primarily what's in the CGA standards? 12 Α I think that's fair, yeah. The CGA C-7 does 13 provide some. P-1 and C-7 provide some guidance as it 14 relates to the cylinders and who's responsible to 15 label the cylinders with regard to the potential 16 hazards and if you come across an unidentified 17 cylinder as a user that you should return it to the 18 supplier, yes sir. 19 MR. KIRKPATRICK: Okay. Let's take a 20 break now and come back in five minutes. 21 (Whereupon, a recess was taken.) 22 MR. KIRKPATRICK: I have no further 23 questions for you, sir. Thank you for your 24 time. 25 THE WITNESS: Great. Thank you.

	Page 94
1	MR. FROMSON: I have no questions.
2	MS. FAPPIANO: I have no questions.
3	THE REPORTER: Before we go off the
4	record, is the witness going to read and sign
5	or waive?
6	THE WITNESS: I'll read and sign.
7	THE REPORTER: Okay. And, also, I need
8	to get the orders.
9	Ms. Fappiano, did you want a copy?
10	MS. FAPPIANO: Yes, please.
11	THE REPORTER: Okay.
12	Mr. Fromson, did you want a copy?
13	MR. FROMSON: I'll take a copy. I do
14	not need it expedited. Just a regular copy.
15	THE REPORTER: Okay.
16	MS. FAPPIANO: Yeah, me either. Regular
17	is fine.
18	THE REPORTER: Okay.
19	And, Mr. Kirkpatrick, you'll get the
20	original and a copy; right?
21	MR. KIRKPATRICK: Right.
22	(Deposition concluded at 1:41 p.m.)
23	
24	
25	

#### REPORTER DISCLOSURES

The following representations and disclosures are made in compliance with Georgia Law, more specifically:

Article 10(B) of the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Court Reporting (disclosure forms), OCGA 9-11-28(c) (disqualification of reporter for financial interest), OCGA 15-14-37(a) and (b) (prohibitions against contracts except on a case-by-case basis).

- I am a certified reporter in the State of Georgia.
- I am a subcontractor for Veritext.
- I have been assigned to make a complete and accurate record of these proceedings.
  - I have no relationship of interest in the matter on which I am about to report which would disqualify me from making a verbatim record or maintaining my obligation of impartiality in compliance with the Code of Professional Ethics.
  - I have no direct contract with any party in this action and my compensation is determined solely by the terms of my subcontractor agreement.

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- Veritext was contacted to provide reporting services by the noticing or taking attorney in this matter.
- There is no agreement in place that is prohibited by OCGA 15-14-37(a) and (b). Any case-specific discounts are automatically applied to all parties, at such time as any party receives a discount.
- Transcripts: The transcript of this proceeding as produced will be a true, correct, and complete record of the colloquies, questions, and answers as submitted by the certified court reporter.
- Exhibits: No changes will be made to the exhibits as submitted by the reporter, attorneys, or witnesses.

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Page 96 - Password-Protected Access: Transcripts and exhibits relating to this proceeding will be uploaded to a password-protected repository, to which all ordering parties will have access. 

### CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the foregoing transcript was reported, as stated in the caption; that the witness was duly sworn and elected to reserve signature in this matter; that the colloquies, questions and answers were reduced to typewriting under my direction; and that the foregoing pages represent a true, correct, and complete record of the evidence given.

and denied upon the disassembly or photocopying of the foregoing transcript, unless said disassembly or photocopying is done under the auspices of Veritext Legal Solutions, and the signature and original seal is attached thereto.

The above certification is expressly withdrawn

Pursuant to Article 10B of the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Court Reporting of the Judicial Council of Georgia, I make the following disclosure: That I am a Georgia Certified Court Reporter and Registered Professional Reporter, here as an independent contractor for Veritext Legal Solutions; that I was contacted by the offices of Veritext Legal Solutions to provide court reporting services for this deposition; that I will not be taking this deposition under any contract prohibited by Georgia law; and that I am not disqualified as a reporter for a relationship of interest under the provisions of O.C.G.A. 9-11-28(c).

This the 3rd day of August, 2020.

Т 2

MARCIA ARBERMAN, CCK-B-1059

Marcia ar German

David Feldman Worldwide A Veritext Company

	Page 98
1	TARA FAPPIANO, ESQ.
2	tara.fappiano@hbandglaw.com
3	August 4th, 2020
4	RE: Franklin Buono v. Tyco Fire Products LP.
5	7/21/2020, Eric Boelhouwer (#4139718)
6	The above-referenced transcript is available for
7	review.
8	Within the applicable timeframe, the witness should
9	read the testimony to verify its accuracy. If there are
10	any changes, the witness should note those with the
11	reason, on the attached Errata Sheet.
12	The witness should sign the Acknowledgment of
13	Deponent and Errata and return to the deposing attorney.
14	Copies should be sent to all counsel, and to Veritext at
15	cs-ny@veritext.com
16	
17	Return completed errata within 30 days from
18	receipt of testimony.
19	If the witness fails to do so within the time
20	allotted, the transcript may be used as if signed.
21	
22	Yours,
23	Veritext Legal Solutions
24	
25	

				Page 99
Franklin	Buono v.	Tyco Fire Pr	coducts LP.	
Eric Boe	lhouwer (	#4139718)		
		ERRATA	SHEET	
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REASON				
Eric Boe	lhouwer		Date	

	Page 100
1	Franklin Buono v. Tyco Fire Products LP.
2	Eric Boelhouwer (#4139718)
3	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF DEPONENT
4	I, Eric Boelhouwer, do hereby declare that I
5	have read the foregoing transcript, I have made any
6	corrections, additions, or changes I deemed necessary as
7	noted above to be appended hereto, and that the same is
8	a true, correct and complete transcript of the testimony
9	given by me.
LO	
L1	
L2	Eric Boelhouwer Date
L3	*If notary is required
L 4	SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS
L5	, DAY OF, 20
L 6	
L7	
L8	<del> </del>
L 9	NOTARY PUBLIC
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

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47:14 53:5 69:5	□ 10:19 18:1/.19:1		İ

# Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 30

- (e) Review By the Witness; Changes.
- (1) Review; Statement of Changes. On request by the deponent or a party before the deposition is completed, the deponent must be allowed 30 days after being notified by the officer that the transcript or recording is available in which:
- (A) to review the transcript or recording; and
- (B) if there are changes in form or substance, to sign a statement listing the changes and the reasons for making them.
- (2) Changes Indicated in the Officer's Certificate. The officer must note in the certificate prescribed by Rule 30(f)(1) whether a review was requested and, if so, must attach any changes the deponent makes during the 30-day period.

DISCLAIMER: THE FOREGOING FEDERAL PROCEDURE RULES

ARE PROVIDED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY.

THE ABOVE RULES ARE CURRENT AS OF APRIL 1,

2019. PLEASE REFER TO THE APPLICABLE FEDERAL RULES

OF CIVIL PROCEDURE FOR UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION.

## VERITEXT LEGAL SOLUTIONS COMPANY CERTIFICATE AND DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Veritext Legal Solutions represents that the foregoing transcript is a true, correct and complete transcript of the colloquies, questions and answers as submitted by the court reporter. Veritext Legal Solutions further represents that the attached exhibits, if any, are true, correct and complete documents as submitted by the court reporter and/or attorneys in relation to this deposition and that the documents were processed in accordance with our litigation support and production standards.

Veritext Legal Solutions is committed to maintaining the confidentiality of client and witness information, in accordance with the regulations promulgated under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), as amended with respect to protected health information and the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, as amended, with respect to Personally Identifiable Information (PII). Physical transcripts and exhibits are managed under strict facility and personnel access controls. Electronic files of documents are stored in encrypted form and are transmitted in an encrypted fashion to authenticated parties who are permitted to access the material. Our data is hosted in a Tier 4 SSAE 16 certified facility.

Veritext Legal Solutions complies with all federal and State regulations with respect to the provision of court reporting services, and maintains its neutrality and independence regardless of relationship or the financial outcome of any litigation. Veritext requires adherence to the foregoing professional and ethical standards from all of its subcontractors in their independent contractor agreements.

Inquiries about Veritext Legal Solutions' confidentiality and security policies and practices should be directed to Veritext's Client Services Associates indicated on the cover of this document or at www.veritext.com.